







## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Columbus and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

## TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Lewis' Minstrels. "The Blues of the Kitchen."

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "False Starts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "Engagement of John T. Raymond."

WICKED THEATRE—Madison street, between Clark and Dearborn. "Twit and a Crown."

MOONLIGHT THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and Lasalle. "Lonesome on the Ridge."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Variety entertainment. "The Fox of New York."

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Special Circular of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., etc. (Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Astorium.) For women, 75 cents. For men, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold at the door. By the E. C. B. W. LOUKE, Recorder.

ASYLUM LODGE, NO. 8, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication that (Tuesday) evening in their hall, 75 cents. For men, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold at the door. By the F. C. DeGraw. The trustees especially invited. C. H. CHASE, Secretary.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

WAR DECLARED—ONLY TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The following is a list of the regiments, with set of men on duty. First-class old militia, warranted, and no fairs or prizes. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Company Clark and Standard etc.

The Chicago Tribune.  
Tuesday Morning, March 9, 1875.

The resumption of the Brooklyn trial yesterday brought out nothing of more than ordinary interest, unless we except the hot little skirmish among the counsel, in which Sherman came into brief prominence to get beautifully snubbed by the Court. As usual, Mr. Tracy's lawyers captured the causal advantages incident to the sparing.

An important item of information as affecting the Chicago grain market is the official statement of the amount of wheat remaining unshipped in Minnesota. A collection of statistics from all the railway lines in the State shows the total on hand to be 2,514,710 bushels, against 5,033,779 bushels at the same date in 1874, a decrease of 2,509,069 bushels.

Day by day Dr. D'Orsay's chances grow more and more dismaying to his High-Church supporters, who have sustained many severe disappointments, and are now almost ready to acknowledge the hopelessness of the situation. As the master stands, 14 out of the 23 Standing Committees so far heard from refuse consent to Dr. D'Orsay's concession, and among them are several who were relied upon as certain to the affirmative. Another special Diocesan Convention is among the probabilities.

The circular issued by the Rev. Mr. J. W. Kirk, President of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Chicago District gives a gloomy picture of the condition of public morals in the good Elder's bailiwick. His allusion to the Chicago Times as the embodiment of "the scandalous spirit, justly named the 'Satanic,'" which, he says, has grown so rampant and aggressive that "even good men know not what to do, nor where to trust," is but a mild expression of the sentiments of the community, irrespective of denominational belongings.

The appointment of the Hon. Gottschall S. Orr, of Indiana, to the Austria mission is one of peculiar fitness. During Mr. Orr's long term in Congress he has always been an active and leading member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and for four years has been Chairman of that Committee. Mr. Orr, who is of German parentage, is also as familiar with the German language as with his own, and is an accomplished, affable, courteous, and intelligent gentleman. The Austria mission, while not likely to require any important diplomatic service, is a dignified and honorable position, and Mr. Orr will fill it with credit to the nation which he represents.

The Pope, it seems, by the cable, has one rule of law for Austria and another for Prussia. It is announced that he has permitted the Austria Bishops to comply with the law requiring them to notify the authorities of the names of the priests appointed to living, while he encourages the Prussian Bishops in resisting a similar law. If he hopes by this means to stir up Austria to taking a position against Prussia, it is against Germany—in a war growing out of the Ultramontane difficulties, he is probably wasting his time. Austria had a trial of strength with Prussia in 1866 which she has not yet forgotten, and is not likely to forget for some years to come. She wants no war with any nation, but least of all with Prussia.

The brutal and outrageous treatment of a party of ladies in a State-street car, narrated in another column, is the climax of a long series of similar occurrences which have been endured with astonishing patience. This last outrage calls for prompt and summary action on the part no less of the insulted public at large than of the friends of the ladies who were the immediate sufferers. A suit for damages against the Company for neglect to provide reasonable, not to say decent, protection for passengers would be a good beginning, and then it might not be amiss to inquire into the propriety of investing the one-horse drivers with police powers, and equipping them with revolvers and sabers with which to defend ladies against rudely violent and indecent.

The Chicago produce markets were generally tame yesterday, with not much change in prices. Meats were quiet and 5¢ per lb higher, closing at \$18.20 cash, and \$18.35 for April. Lamb was quiet and 5¢ per lb higher, closing at \$13.25 cash, and \$13.35 for April. Meats were more active, and a shade firmer, at 5¢/6¢ for shoulders, 9¢/10¢ for short ribs, and 9¢/10¢ for short steaks. Dressed hogs were less active and firmer, closing at \$7.60@10 per 100 lbs. Higginson was quiet and firm at \$10.09 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was rather slow, and 5¢ lower, closing at 85¢ per barrel, and 8¢ for April. Corn was

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The opposition in the Illinois House had a narrow escape yesterday. A motion was made to table the bill for the repeal of the Registry law, which is a standing menace to the Supreme Court. The bill had been introduced into the Legislature, and the attempt to thus dispose of the bill, so that nothing short of a two-thirds vote could call it up for action, well-nigh succeeded, as the Republicans were nearly all in their seats, and had a temporary majority pending the arrival of the over-Sunday laggards of the other side. Nothing but a resort to the most reckless and desperate filibustering on the part of Speaker Haines and Merritt averted the fearful catastrophe to the election prospects of the Opposition. Haines took the floor, and, for the purpose of delaying a vote until Merritt could drum up enough Egyptian stragglers to force an adjournment and save the day, resorted to a succession of filibustering and time-killing expedients, raising points of order to stall for even Pater to be guilty of. The disreputable tactics were successful, and the Opposition still have it in their power to repeal the Registry law, and thereby take away the only protection against fraudulent voting and ballot-box stuffing. It was a brilliant achievement, a masterly stroke—in short, another slice of Haines.

THE ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The people of New Hampshire will to-day elect a Governor, State officers, a Legislature, and three Congressmen. The canvass has been animated and thorough, especially on the Democratic side. The managers of that party seem to have realized early the danger they were in of losing the power they gained last year, and they were accordingly the first to call in assistance from outside. Andrew Johnson was most in request, for it was believed that his double record as a former Union man and a recent Democrat would give weight to his utterances and fix many wavering voters to the Democratic side. But he refused to take part in the canvass. His place has since been supplied by two prominent Confederate Congressmen, reckoned as the best talkers on that side in Congress.—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, the eulogist of Senator Sumner, and Senator Jones B. Gordon, of Georgia. The Republican speakers of note have been Congressmen Hale and Frazee, of Maine; and the colored man Fred Douglass. All these speakers, with the possible exception of Mr. Hale, take as naturally to a discussion of the Southern question as a duck does to water. Frazee was a member of the Louisiana Investigating Committee; Fred Douglass is the self-appointed champion of the colored race; and Lamar and Gordon represent the Southern chivalry. The Southern question is thus made one of the main issues of the canvass.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS LAW.

The act of Congress known as the Civil-Rights bill passed without a serious struggle in the Senate. When the time came to vote, the Democrats contented themselves with a silent negative vote. The act is one concerning whose constitutionality and expediency there is a wide difference of opinion. It is rejected in its object in the following preamble, taken from the Democratic platform of 1872:

It is necessary to justly guarantee that we recognize the equality of all men, before and after birth, in the eye of the government in its dealing with all people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

The principle of the law is essentially Democratic. It is universally recognized as equally applicable to all white persons as well as colored; the only question is, Can it be legally extended to persons of African and Asiatic birth or race? The law is not one upon which political parties will divide, as upon a national issue; except, perhaps, in a few localities or districts, there will be no elections determined as to the repeal or non-repeal of the act. It is a question which all parties will gladly submit to the courts for their decision, and in that decision all parties will acquiesce.

The law provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled of right to admission to all hotels, inns, restaurants, stage-coaches, railroad-cars, steamboats, theatres and other places of amusement, upon terms of full equality with all others; and that any person excluding any such person because of his color, race, or previous condition of servitude, shall be fined from \$500 to \$1,000, or imprisoned from thirty days to one year for each offense; or may be sued by the party so excluded in an action of debt for \$500. Jurisdiction of all actions arising under this law is conferred exclusively upon the United States Courts. It also provides that no citizen otherwise qualified by law shall be disqualified for service as a Grand or Petit Jury in any State on account of his race or color.

When the bill was before the Senate, Mr. Carpenter made a very strong argument to establish that the law was unconstitutional. He pointed out that there was a clearly defined distinction between the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States and of the same person as a citizen of a State. This distinction was recognized by the courts. Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between the States, might possibly have authority to say that a person, while on journeys from one State to others, should be entitled to accommodation in the inns in the several States through which he may pass, and, upon the assumption that a cheerful mind is favorable to enterprise, it might be required that he should be admitted to theatres; but these would seem to be rather fantastic regulations of commerce. But the bill is not confined to persons engaged in commerce, but applies to all persons. The authority for the bill rests upon the Fourteenth Amendment. Mr. Carpenter examined the provisions of that amendment, and declared his inability to find in them any warrant for the enactment of such a law as this. The only clause in that amendment having any remote bearing on this bill is that, which declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside," enacts that the State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. The amendment contains no prohibition of the authority to abridge the rights which are held as citizens of the State. The Supreme Court had held that such a distinction existed. This distinction was recognized by the courts. Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between the States, might possibly have authority to say that a person, while on journeys from one State to others, should be entitled to accommodation in the inns in the several States through which he may pass, and, upon the assumption that a cheerful mind is favorable to enterprise, it might be required that he should be admitted to theatres; but these would seem to be rather fantastic regulations of commerce. But the bill is not confined to persons engaged in commerce, but applies to all persons. The authority for the bill rests upon the Fourteenth Amendment.

The object of the railroad legislation was to prevent extortion and encourage competition. That was what was done by the public sentiment. The law has been amended several times as experience has shown its defects. It is possible that it may be further amended so as to better accomplish its original purpose by removing the restrictions and absolute preventions upon competition. The principle of equal-mileage rates has been generally abandoned as unsound and unjust; it is retained by the Illinois law in certain cases without the least practical benefit to any person, but to the confusion of shipper and damage to trade. It might well be abolished. It was supposed to be a sovereign remedy for unjust discriminations, but practically, while it has advanced the rates to all places, it has refuted them to none. While various places having small trade have forced an advance in rates to other points, they have derived no advantage from it themselves, though this feature of the law was designed for their express relief.

But our correspondent makes a suggestion having a bearing upon the expediency of any such law at all. He intimates that the Commissioners find it impracticable to enforce the law, and that really the railroads adhere to or are governed by the schedule rates to a very small extent. How far this is true we have no knowledge; but as the Commissioners bring no suits unless complaints are made to them, the fact that but few suits are brought is evidence only that there is very little complaint, and that, despite the law, those having occasion to ship or receive goods by the railroads and the railroad companies are able to manage their affairs satisfactorily to themselves. We think the facts stated in this letter are sufficient to induce the Legislature to consider the justice of amending the law very materially.

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THE OPENING FOR CAPITAL.

There is a happy chance now for the investment of capital. The James River Canal, projected by the State of Virginia, will be a great work when completed. It is a little boy, has been practically abandoned by Congress. The general and charming lines of the enterprise is to connect the head-waters of the James and the Roanoke, which will be a few miles required for slack-water dams and that sort of thing, but the main water is the canal boat tunnel only 9 miles long.

There is there shall be more private capital than can be invested in the James & Kanawha Canal, begun by George Washington, there is a chance offered in the Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama route, which (see speeches in Congress) never flees. Here is a chance to make a million for the State of Virginia, and to show the peculiar fashion in which they knew they could not carry out to run the State Government upon a 5 mill tax. In the closing week of the Legislature, without levying a State tax, or making any appropriation to carry on the State Government, furnish a case in point. The Democrats went into the canvass last fall, and succeeded in gaining power by the promises which they knew they could not carry out to run the State Government upon a 5 mill tax. In the closing week of the Legislature, without levying a State tax, or making any appropriation to carry on the State Government, furnish a case in point. 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